

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,
PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVI.....No. 58

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NEW YORK STAGE THEATRE, 45 Bowery.—TAC-
CHING ACT TACCHING.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—
SARATOGA.FOOTHILL THEATRE, 225 St. between 15 and 16 Ave.—
RICHELIEU.
FOURTEENTH STREET THEATRE (Theatre Francaise).—
EDWIN FOREST AS KING LEAR.NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—THE SPECTACLE OF
THE BLACK CLOVE.WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 12th street.—
MONEY.LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, 723 Broadway.—HUNTED
DOWN; OR, THE TWO LIVES OF MARY LEIGH.GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 5th Ave. and 23d St.—
GRAND OPERA HOUSE.OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE PANTOMIME OF
RICHELIEU OF THE FLEISH.BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—SEE SAW—NECK AND
NECK.GLOBE THEATRE, 728 Broadway.—VARIETY ENTERTAIN-
MENT, AC.—LITTLE BO PEED.WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 30th St.—Perform-
ances every afternoon and evening.MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S PAKK THEATRE, Brooklyn.—
THE RED LIGHT.TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—FAM-
ILY ENTERTAINMENT.THEATRE COMIQUE, 214 Broadway.—COMIC VOCALIS-
M, NEGRO ACTS, &c.SAN FRANCISCO MINSTER HALL, 555 Broadway.—
NEGO MINSTER, PARADE, HUE-RESQUE, &c.BRYANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 234 St. between 6th
and 7th Ave.—NEGRO MINSTER, LOONSTROITS, &c.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—HOOVER'S AND
KELLY & LEON'S MINSTER.APOLLO HALL, corner 38th street and Broadway.—
PE. CORRY'S DIORAMA OF IRELAND.NEW YORK CIRCUS, Fourteenth street.—SCENES IN
THE KING, ACROBATS, &c.NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.DR. KAHN'S ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, 745 Broadway.—
SCIENCE AND ART.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, February 7, 1871.

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ONE EXTRA.—There will be fifty-three Sun-
days during the year 1871. Let pious people
be prepared to devote that extra Sabbath to
charitable contributions for the poor they have
among them.WHO THEY ARE.—The Lebanon (Tenn.)
Herald says a Ku Klux was killed in Jackson
city a few days ago and proved to be a
notorious thief. The Ku Kluxes are not,
therefore, altogether composed of the "first
families" of the South, as some parties allege.FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES.—Mr. Alvord
has introduced a very sensible bill in the
Assembly, compelling fire insurance compa-
nies to deposit two hundred thousand dollars
each in the Insurance Department of the State
government, to be held for the security of policy
holders.THE CHOPPING FRAUD IS likely to bring
forth more revelations of dishonesty and
collusion in rascality on the part of our offi-
cials. Mr. Dawes threatens to make new and
more startling announcements if the Senate
fails to concur in the House resolution
squashing the swindle. Nothing can be more
salutary than these revelations. If we have
rascals in office let us know who they are.WHO IS RESPONSIBLE for the protracted
existence of that big pile of slush and rubbish
which completely blocks up the carriage way
at the corner of Ann street and Park row?
Does the responsibility of its removal rest
with the Bleeker Street Horse Railroad Com-
pany, or with the city authorities? No matter
who is responsible, let the nuisance be abated
at once. A noble horse came near being
killed yesterday in consequence of the obstruc-
tion.THE AMERICAN PEOPLE AND THE KING OF
THE SPANISH.—The special telegram from
Madrid, forwarded through the cable, which
we publish to-day, reports that General
Sickles had audience of the King of Spain at
the palace in Madrid, on the 3d inst., when
the United States Minister formally presented
his credentials to his Majesty, and thus offici-
ally renewed the friendly relations which exist
between the American people and the restored
crown of Ferdinand and Isabella. Minister
Sickles was received with court honors. He
delivered an address to the King. The sov-
ereign in his reply was as we are assured in
the HERALD despatch, "highly complimentary
to the American people." Satisfactory facts
which may tend to results beneficial to both
countries.General Grant and the Treasury—The
Financial Policy Demanded by the Coun-
try.

Under the feeble, deplorable and disastrous administration of Buchanan the melancholy though amusing exhibition was made to Congress of a message from the President timidly advocating a protective tariff, in the same bundle with the annual report from his Treasury Secretary, Cobb, boldly demanding the policy of free trade. The Southern oligarchy had taken possession of the administration, had reduced the President to a mere automaton, and unresistingly they carried him, with the government and the country, into the yawning abyss of the most sanguinary and stupendous civil war in human history. There was something of a similar Southern conspiracy attempted under the administration of stout old Andrew Jackson, but, "by the Eternal," he stamped it out without ceremony. Mark the contrast between the honor and glory which belong to the name of Jackson and the ignominious failure and collapse of Buchanan. Of these two instructive examples which is to be the guide of President Grant—the lightship provided for his safety, or the false lantern of the wrecker luring him into the breakers on a lee shore?

Is this an impertinent question? We think not, but that, on the other hand, it is seasonable and appropriate, considering the want of accord between General Grant and his Secretary of the Treasury on the financial policy of the administration. For example, it is well understood that the President favors a general reduction of our taxes and the absolute repeal of the odious and superfluous income tax, while his Secretary, in both houses of Congress, is working like a beaver to prevent any reduction of the taxes, and is especially active in urging the necessity of the continuance of the obnoxious income tax. Nor can his arguments be denied if his Treasury policy is to be continued under existing laws—his policy of keeping on hand a surplus of gold of a hundred millions or more, and paper equivalent to ten, twenty or thirty additional millions, while reducing the principal of the national debt six, eight, ten or twelve millions a month. But just here comes in the vital question to General Grant. Is this policy to be continued? Mr. Boutwell says yes; but the American people say no. It is due to General Grant to remember, as we do remember, that the grand leading idea of his inaugural, a rapid redemption of the national debt, was at first well received by the people. They were so well pleased with his presentation of the smallness of the debt compared with the amazing resources and wealth-producing forces of the country that they did not care to look behind this charming exhibit of their ability to rattle off the debt even at the rate of two or three hundred millions a year without feeling it.

The tax gatherer, however—present everywhere—and with his severe exactions upon everything, from the spoon which feeds the baby, through all the incidents and accidents of life, to the shovel which fills the grand-father's grave, has spoiled this beautiful conceit of paying off our national debt during the living generation. It cannot be done with justice to the living or the dead, and the idea must be abandoned. In all the losses, crosses, trials, self-denials, sacrifices and sufferings of our great war for the Union, and in the grand and glorious revolution of universal liberty and civil and political equality established in the government, we who now hold the stage of action have done our share for posterity, even if we do no more. They, too—the generations next to come—must do their duty, a duty which must be given them, of meeting their share of this national debt, as but a small price for the precious inheritance which will be ours to give and theirs to enjoy. This is the new idea of the American people, and almost imperceptibly it has spread itself all over the land. General Grant is beginning so to understand it; but his financial secretary has the firm of the old Bourbons over his eyes, and he forgets nothing and learns nothing. Our recent State elections and the convulsion which has shaken and is shaking Europe to its foundations have not in the least disturbed him in his programme of maintaining our taxes in order to keep one hundred millions of idle gold in the Treasury, and to knock off one hundred millions a year from the principal of our heavy debt.

We have had enough of this folly. To persist in it, with all the lights before him, will be the ruin of General Grant and his party, and fruitful, we fear, of heavy disasters to the country. But what would we have? Any one may tear down our existing financial system as false and pernicious, but what would we build up in its place? We would abolish the notes of the national banks, upon which we pay interest to the extent of twenty millions or more a year, and we would substitute legal tenders bearing no interest, and thus save this item of twenty odd millions. We would issue a new description of bonds, bearing the interest, say of 3.65, or a cent a day on the dollar, and furnish these bonds to the national banks, in lieu of the present bonds; and we would make these bonds under certain restrictions redeemable at every sub-treasury on sight. We would reduce the idle gold in the Treasury to a reserved fund of not more than twenty or thirty millions. We would abolish the income tax absolutely, and so far prune and cut away our other taxes of the internal revenue and tariff schedules as to reduce the Treasury receipts to a margin not exceeding twenty-five millions beyond the current expenses and liabilities of the government, including the interest on the debt.

Under these changes in our financial system, with the honesty, economy, care and retrenchment so happily introduced by General Grant, it would be very easy to satisfy the bondholders on a reduced interest, while, in cutting down our taxations on the plan proposed to the extent of at least one hundred millions a year, all sections and all interests sharing in the relief would all be thankful. But what do we see, even on this proposition favored by the President, for the repeal of the income tax? The miserable trick of a constitutional quibble between the two houses, which reminds us of their game of thimble-rig on the bill to abolish the franking privilege. We learn, too, that a member of the

Ways and Means Committee, interested in the duty on salt, is threatened with its repeal, in the event of his desertion of Boutwell on this income abomination. We have, then, nothing to hope, financially, from the present Congress, which expires on the 4th of March. It has neither the will nor the time even to attempt the useful measures of relief suggested. But the new Congress, on the 4th of March, assemblies close upon the heels of the exit of this Congress, and here there will be a fine opening for the President.

Let him first get a Cabinet that is a unit with the head of the administration, and that will have the confidence of the responsible party in Congress in being mainly the work of its hands in its appointment. Let General Grant then, in a special message to the new Congress, define the urgent demands of the country and the great necessities of the people for a general reduction of our taxes, internal and external, and the folly of paying twenty odd millions as subsidies to these national banks, which it would be well to save, and the folly and injustice of saddling upon this generation the whole burden of the national debt, and we have no doubt that he will be backed by both houses, fresh from the people, in the great reforms suggested. We desire the success of General Grant's administration, because in the event of its being condemned as a failure we know not what may follow. It was supposed that Andy Johnson spoke as a madman in recommending in his last annual message the policy of considering the national debt settled and paid when the interest paid from the beginning shall be equal to the principal. But Johnson had his advisers to this course, and his followers in it have not diminished in number during the last twelve months. In a word, General Grant must bring about a reduction of our taxes during the present year, or in the next year's elections he will be apt to find that it is too late in the general upheaval of a political revolution.

The Latest Despatches from France.

What intense results will rise out of the war in France it is impossible to correctly estimate at the present time. From the special despatches to the HERALD, as well as others, we are unable to judge what is in store for France in the future. There is little to be expected from the Bordeaux wing of the government. The very power at present wielded by the fire-eaters who control it is a usurpation of the legitimate authority which really belongs to the Paris government; yet from this very hotbed of the very worst radicalism, mismanaged republicanism, the world has witnessed in this generation, the immediate destinies of a great nation must come forth. If the teachings of Gambetta and his followers prevail the most direful results to the French people must follow. There are hopes, however, that the result of the elections will prove that the people have not altogether lost their common sense, and that the charlatans who now play for power under the guise of patriotism will learn that their occupation will shortly fade away. Many of the journals in Northern France continue to denounce Gambetta's decree circumscribing certain candidates from appealing to the people for their suffrages in the approaching elections. This is one good sign at least. The demonstration in Bordeaux yesterday was also of a character not calculated to impress the would-be government makers of France with a very high estimate of their popularity. Gambetta did not even make his appearance, but found it convenient to speak through a substitute and tell the immense gathering, seven hundred all told, that he was engaged holding a council of war, "deliberating upon the means of profiting by the armistice." It looks from this as though these mad men seriously contemplate a renewal of the dreadful conflict which for over six months has been desolating France, robbing her of the bone and sinew of the land, paralyzing her industries and humiliating her before the world by continuous defeats. We learn also, by a telegram to the HERALD, that Jules Favre has resigned. We hope this intelligence may prove incorrect. France cannot afford, at this particular juncture, to lose the services of any of her sons who can, no matter how slightly, tend to stay the destructive tide which may sweep over her if the rule of the Bordeaux reds prevail. Henri Rochefort is again coming to the surface from the obscurity into which the startling events of the past year had cast him. Now he appears on the stage, if report speaks truly, as an advocate of assassination. Gambetta, Rochefort, Florens, these and men of like character and similar associations, are the men who propose to regenerate France and found what they would call a republic, but what sensible and thinking people consider would prove a despotism far worse than that of the empire. If France must be a republic, let the voice of the French people so decide, but let them choose others than the men to whom we have had occasion so frequently of late to refer to guide her to a true democracy.

TWO CASES OF STARVATION, not unto death indeed, but to that extremity which would find relief in death, are noted in our columns this morning. They are no far away cases, but are in our own city limits and within almost immediate reach of the humane citizens of this city of charities. One is the case of a woman and five little children at No. 144 Bleeker street. No food or fuel has been seen in the little room which these miserable ones occupy for several days, and yesterday the mother, rendered desperate, attempted suicide. Another case is that of an old soldier of the war of 1812, who now sits in his little attic room in No. 133 Suffolk street poor, cold and hungry. We need only to mention these cases to insure relief for them. Before the day rolls by the goddess Charity, in the persons of some of the good women of this metropolis, will fly with the feet of Atlanta to tender them food and fire and sympathy.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL has made another argument—in this time in a letter to Mr. Hooper—in favor of retaining the income tax. He states that we need the revenue from that tax to carry on the government, and that if it be abolished we must tax something else. If such be the case let us, then, have a tax on something else—a tax that is not inquisitorial and obnoxious to all the people, as the income tax has proved to be.

The Confusion in France—The Probable So-
lution of the Difficulty.

The situation in France to-day does really suggest confusion. Bordeaux is not Paris. Paris is not Bordeaux. Gambetta, who escaped from Paris in a balloon, is not Jules Favre. Jules Favre, who by many tears has given proof of love of country, is not Gambetta. Our news of this morning gives proof sufficient that France is on the verge of the wildest kind of anarchy. An armistice has been concluded between the Germans and the only government which France has recognized since the fall of Sedan, five months ago. The French government of to-day, if less wicked, seems to be as stupid as the French government of September 2, 1870. The Government of National Defence, self-constituted, prolonged a war which had no longer a purpose. The same government, now defeated, seeks to prolong a war because it is no longer a government, or, rather, because it is no longer a united government. Paris admits that France is defeated. Bordeaux refuses to accept the situation. All our news of this morning confirms the statements we made after the 2d of September, that France was suffering and was bound to suffer because she had no government. The situation to-day is pitiful, and in all respects unworthy of a great people. France herself is divided. The imperialists are in bad repute. The Orleanists are of doubtful value. The legitimists are nowhere. The republicans—behold the situation of the hour!

When this war broke out it was our opinion that France had found her opportunity, and that the establishment of a republic was no longer difficult. We never did endorse the course of the so-called republicans of the time, for the reason that they never have shown any honesty of purpose. The situation of the present hour, so far as we know it, leaves us no choice but to say that Gambetta and his set have been the ruin of France, and that they mean to ruin her more and more. Gambetta loves power more than country—he is more a leveller than a patriot. To speak the simple truth, Gambetta has made republicanism almost hateful in the estimation of republicans, and by his selfish policy he has almost made the warm, enthusiastic lovers of France wish for any settlement rather than that France should further suffer.

As it is, France, having no noblesse, no landed proprietors, no powerful class properly organized, we see nothing for it but that anarchy must be put down by the strong hand. If France cannot make terms with Germany, if the fall of Paris leaves matters as ill-defined as they were after the fall of Sedan, the rights of Germany and the interests of the French people, properly so called, render it imperative that the great European Powers interfere and come to the rescue both of Germany and of France. Germany and France are both tired of this war. They both wish peace. Germany offers peace on terms not unreasonable. If France cannot accept the terms which are offered the time, we think, has come when the European Powers, in the interests of the French people, should compel the restless and unfortunate Gaul to bow to the dictation of Europe. If Gambetta succeeds in dividing France we advise Count Bismarck to convene a council of the great Powers, the United States included. Such a council could not fail to prove a blessing to France. Gambetta must be taught that there is no longer in the modern world a place for a Robespierre.

THE VICTOR'S RETURN.—Our correspondent at Versailles sends us a special telegram, published this morning, giving the programme of the future movements of the Emperor of Germany. Arrangements have been made for the return of his Majesty to Berlin by the 8th of March. He is to leave Versailles on the 4th of the same month and pass through Minden and Magdeburg en route for his capital. Before departing from France, however, the Emperor is to spend five days at the Tuilleries, during which the German army investing Paris is to make a triumphal march through the city, passing under the Arc de Triomphe and along the Avenue Impériale and Rue Rivoli. The pageant will doubtless be a magnificent one, and as a gratification of pride at the mighty triumphs of the past six months, is all well enough. But the humiliation which it entails upon France is so great that it would perhaps be better for the future of Germany if it were omitted.

THE BILL TO REPEAL THE INCOME TAX.—Secretary Boutwell has been at the pains of addressing himself individually to the work of endeavoring to dissuade the Ways and Means Committee from reporting the bill to repeal the income tax. He has already won a great deal of odium because of his fidelity in obeying the law requiring him to collect the taxes. The high taxes are the fault of Congress and not of Mr. Boutwell, but he is in a fair way to deserve all his unpopularity if he pursues his present course. The committee at last accounts showed a majority in favor of repeal, so that Mr. Boutwell has had his pains for nothing. General Pleasanton, whose practical knowledge of the revenue system makes him an authority in the matter, advocates the abolition of the tax on the ground that the revenue derived from it is a bagatelle after the expenses of its collection have been deducted. Moreover President Grant is reported to be in favor of the repeal of the law, which, if true, should stop all further opposition of his Treasury Secretary.

THE MAJORITY REPORT of the Congressional committee to investigate the recent West Point outrages intend to report in favor of dismissing all of the first class but four and censuring the officers. This is a very severe sentence, but it is not too severe. We venture to say that if it is carried out it will have a most excellent effect on the future of our national school of national defenders. But it must be remembered that the offenders in this case are as yet mere boys, and that their offence really consisted in punishing, rather than severely, it is true, a number of cadets of the freshman class who had undoubtedly been guilty of that crime held to be the most debasing among military men—falsehood. In view of that fact, therefore, it would be well to temper justice with mercy.

Central and South America—Revolution in
Colombia.

By special telegram from the HERALD's correspondent at Panama we have important intelligence from Central and South America. It was only a few days since that we foretold a revolution in the United States of Colombia, now that Mosquera had been allowed to return from his exile in Peru. He has scarcely landed before the torch of war is applied, the flames kindled, and it is evident that the whole country is to be once more involved in internal strife. The Mosquera party is the head and front of this movement, which will not end until their leader is once more placed in supreme power. It may take some time; much blood will be shed, property destroyed and money squandered; but the end is easily told. The old war horse will find an empty treasury; but he has the means, a plan of his own to raise money enough to suit his purposes, and this is all he desires. We learn, also, that there is a strong probability of war between Peru and Bolivia, because of the former having given aid and comfort to the legitimate government of the latter republic in the struggle now going on to maintain its supremacy. The insurgents threaten to invade Peru, but the latter is defiant, feeling her ability to successfully cope with the band of marauders that may cross her border. The revolution in Bolivia is still progressing, and it is considered certain to be in the end successful. Fortunately for Central America the threatened war cloud has passed over, the difficulty between Salvador and Honduras having been amicably adjusted. The other republics are at peace; but there is no telling what their condition will be before the next advices are received.

Affairs in Paris.

Our correspondent in the French capital sends us a special report of the situation in that city since the capitulation, which we publish this morning. Contrary to general expectation no bloody outbreaks followed the announcement that Paris and her garrison, horse, foot and dragoons, forts and bastions, siege guns and field artillery, had been handed over to the German enemy. It is true that a few Parisian Amazons delivered warlike harangues to small crowds, and a handful of obscure individuals placarded the streets with incendiary proclamations. But the old spirit of Belleville and La Villette had collapsed. Four months on low diet had tamed the fiery Parisians, and they listened to the Amazonian speeches and read the revolutionary placards with equal and utter apathy and indifference. Public sentiment was still animated on other subjects. The approaching elections were the universal topic of conversation, and the canvass was proceeding "with feverish energy." Trochu was more unpopular than ever, and the feeling against Gambetta was "increasing intensely." To these interesting facts our correspondent adds numerous other items of equal importance. He tells of French peasants anxious to leave Paris; of the Parisians remaining in ignorance of the real terms of surrender; of the continued scarcity of provisions; of the animosity felt by the populace toward the Germans; of the exchange of prisoners and delivery of arms, and, in fine, he gives a complete picture of the situation of affairs in Paris on Friday last. We may add, in conclusion, that our special despatch furnishes the first connected narrative published in the United States of the events which have transpired in the French capital since its capitulation.

MINISTER WASHBURN—ANOTHER GERMAN COMPLIMENT.—Mr. Washburne, the United States Minister at Paris, has held a peculiarly delicate position ever since the beginning of the Franco-Prussian war. It is not too much to add that he has sustained it with a tact that is highly creditable to American diplomacy. His prompt intervention in aid of the Germans expelled from Paris was duly appreciated not only by them and their friends in Germany, but also by their numerous compatriots in the United States. On the other hand, his equally prompt recognition of the republican government which sprung up as an inevitable and unanimously endorsed successor of the overthrown French empire, was just as acceptable to the French people. The impartial distribution by Minister Washburne of American sympathy and aid alike among French and Germans has received well-merited commendation; and a London telegraphic despatch, which we published yesterday, records a fresh German compliment won by him on account of his kindness to the German residents who have been permitted to remain in the French capital. This despatch said that the Cologne Gazette acknowledged, in glowing terms, the fact that Minister Washburne has, during the siege of Paris, given needed succor to seventeen hundred Germans.

RELIEF FOR THE SUFFERING FRENCH.—The heartiest public sympathy has already been awakened and will in due time be still more effectively expressed with the disposition of Congress and of the New York Chamber of Commerce to afford immediate and substantial relief to the suffering French. The motives for this sympathy are equally honorable and urgent. But it will be indispensable to make arrangements at once for such reliable co-operation on the other side of the Atlantic as shall secure the direct application of the funds which will be liberally supplied to the purposes contemplated by the donors. No doubt these arrangements will be made, and the American public may feel assured that its generous contributions will be distributed among those who need them most, not only in Paris but in the provincial cities and districts which have been peculiarly exposed to the horrible trials and ravages of war.

A CHANCE FOR OUR NATIONAL GUARD.—The proposed military carnival at Washington will afford a fine opportunity for the militia of the different States to show to the life of the capital and to the keen soldier's eye of General Sherman, who is to review them, how they compare together in discipline, equipments and soldierly bearing. Our own N. Y. S. N. G. will, of course, be there in full feather—and we know what that is. The sentimental Seventh, the steady Eighth, the picturesque Seventy-first and the fussy Ninth will, no doubt, put in an appearance and make the country regiments stare.

Congress Yesterday—The Air Line Rail-
road Bill—Free Ships—Pacific Railroads—
Woman Suffrage—Aid for the Helige-
rents.

The opponents of the Air Line Railroad bill in the House resorted yesterday to the same sort of obstructive policy which they had adopted on the previous Monday to consume the morning hour, which is the only time on that day when that bill can be got at. They made dilatory motions, on which they demanded the yeas and nays, and in this way occupied the whole hour.

A number of bills were introduced and referred, among them one authorizing the purchase and registration of foreign built iron ships, of not less than fifteen hundred tons burden, for twelve months, by citizens of the United States, instead of taxing the people to subsidize lines of steamers. The bill was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. We do not see in it, however, any great promise of a restoration of our commerce. We have so completely abandoned the idea of competition with foreign steamship companies that the mere opportunity of buying vessels as cheaply as they do will hardly restore it to the position we should occupy. It is doubtful whether any mail steamship line can be sustained in competition with the English, French and German steamship lines without liberal subsidies. It will require both free ships and government aid for that purpose.

There were two Pacific Railroad propositions before the House yesterday. The first was to discharge the Committee on Public Lands from the consideration of the bill in relation to the Central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad, and to restore it to its place on the Speaker's table, where it would be in a position that it could be at least reached. The motion to suspend the rules for that purpose did not get the necessary two-thirds majority, the vote being 125 to 77. The next proposition was more fortunate. It was to take from the Speaker's table the Southern Pacific Railroad bill and refer it to the Pacific Railroad Committee, with leave to report at any time after the 15th of February. That motion was agreed to by 129 to 62. This places the bill in such a position as that, with proper management, it can be reported and passed by a simple majority. The votes on these bills were somewhat remarkable. Of all our city democratic Representatives only one, Mr. Cox, voted against the Union Pacific bill, while it received the votes of Brooks, Calkin, Fox, Morrissey and Wood. This will doubtless astonish the constituents of these gentlemen, who are supposed to view these great railroad monopolies with no special favor. They did not, however, so strongly sustain the Southern Pacific Railroad bill. Only one of them, Mr. Calkin, voted for it. Three of them—Messrs. Cox, Fox and Morrissey—voted against it, while Messrs. Brooks and Wood simply dodged the vote. We do not exactly understand these votes of the democratic Representatives of New York city.

There was another effort in the House to get up an investigating committee in the matter of the colored West Point cadet, but the House seemed to concur in the suggestion of Mr. Eldridge, that that nigger had made fuss enough already, and declined to be involved in further trouble or expense about him.

The Senate concurrent resolution requesting the President to station a naval vessel at this port to receive and transport supplies to be contributed for the destitute and suffering people of France and Germany was passed by the House, with amendments requiring vessels to be stationed for the like purpose at Boston and Philadelphia.

The strong-minded women made another fruitless attempt to capture the House in the guise of a resolution granting them the use of the hall to deliver addresses on their favorite hobby—the enfranchisement of women, as they call it. There were only forty-one members, however, whose politeness and gallantry got the letter of their good sense, and among these we do not find the names of any of our city members or of any other democrats. The two colored members, Long and Rainey, rallied to the support of the ambitious ladies.

Notice was given by the chairman of the Judiciary Committee that he would move next Monday to pass the bill to enforce the right of citizens to vote under the fifteenth amendment, and the evening session of Wednesday, the 15th inst., was set apart for other business of that committee. The day's session was prolonged by a call of the House, provoked by an attempt of the democrats to filibuster against the passage of the bill appropriating ten thousand dollars to pay the expenses of the Ku Klux investigating committee in the Senate.

The session of the Senate was principally consumed by the consideration of bills reported from the Committee on Commerce. Among the measures passed by it was the House bill for the appointment of a commissioner of fish and fisheries to inquire into the causes of the diminution of food fishes in the waters of the coasts and lakes of the United States, and to report a remedy therefor.

The Air Line Railroad bill came up for consideration, but no action was taken upon it.

FATHER KEEGAN, of Brooklyn, is evidently ambitious to become a second Peter the Hermit. He wants the Catholics here to shoulder their muskets and march on to Rome to rescue the Holy Father from the meshes of the Italian unifiers. At a meeting in his church on Sunday night he said:—"If every man here were to take a musket on his shoulder and march away to Rome the government would not bother us. We could only say we were on the way to defend our Father." Very well. But who will be the first layman to accept the invitation of Father Keegan for the holy crusade?

THE LONG ISLAND FARMERS yesterday ventilated their grievances at a very large mass meeting in Jamaica. Among the best plans proposed for remedying the existing evils regarding the market accommodations in this city and Brooklyn was the suggestion of Mr. Willetts, of Flushing, who favored purchasing a market site in each city. He offered to subscribe twenty thousand dollars for the purpose, and Orange Judd and several other gentlemen favoring the suggestion also offered to subscribe liberally. It is quite evident, outside of the personal inconvenience which